

## 8.3 Relative Rates of Growth

Definitions: Faster, Slower, Same-rate Growth

same •  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$

f faster  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$

f slower  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \infty \quad x^2 \text{ faster than } x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x}{x} = 3 \quad 3x \text{ grows at same rate as } x$$

(same order of magnitude)

$$y = 3x$$

$$y = x$$

double x, doubles y

$$y = 3(2x) = 6x$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x^2$$

double x  
 $y = (2x)^2 = 4x^2$   
 y is 4x as big  
 quadruples

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Which function grows faster?

$e^x, x^2$   
 ↑  
 faster

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = \infty$$

$\ln x, x, x^2$   
 ↑  
 slower

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{e}\right)^x = \infty$$

$$y = \ln x \quad \text{double } x$$

$$y = \ln(2x) = \ln 2 + \ln x$$

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Show the functions grow at the same rate

$x, x + \sin x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1} = 2$$

same  
 $\log_a x, \log_b x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_b x}{\log_a x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x \ln b}}{\frac{1}{x \ln a}} = \frac{\ln a}{\ln b} = L$$

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Transitivity of Growing Rates

If  $f(x)$  same as  $h(x)$   
And  $h(x)$  same as  $g(x)$   
then  $f(x)$  same as  $g(x)$

Show the functions grow at the same rate by comparing both with  $x$

$\sqrt{x^2 + 5}, (2\sqrt{x} - 1)^2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 5)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = x$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = x$$

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Sequential vs Binary Searches

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